MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PARTICULARS OF THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

The Montreal Herald of this morning has the following:

"In our extra of yesterday evening we informed he public that a rumor was current in town that the ins of Sir John Franklin, and of his crew and heir ships, had been discovered. We immediately depatched a special messenger to the Hudson Ba Cempany's house at Lachine, and through the kind-ness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are cabled to lay before our readers the following out-Roce of a dispatch received by him yesterday from

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York perded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via

Red River Settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expe ditios and the difficulties with which they had to he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux, be has obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were thed in the ice, and while making their way South to the Great Fish River of Buck, near the outlet of hich a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some, which

panior .
"This information, although not derived from the mimanx who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band, The obtained the details vied voce, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are several silver spoons, erks, etc., on one of which is engraved 'Sir Joh Franklin, K. C. B., while the others have crests sed initials on them which identify the owners as bering belonged to the ill-isted expedition. Draw-less of some of these have been sent down.

"This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long

ago as the spring of 1850." The foregoing embraces all the particulars as

yet known in this city.

THE NEW WAR STEAMERS. special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1854. The Board of Engineers of the Naval Department will probably decide to-morrow upon the contracts for the engines of the new war steamers.

FROM THE EAST.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.
The Democrats of the Vth Congressional District
ave nominated William Parmenter of Cambridge as have nominated William Parmenter of Cambridge as helr candidate. In the IIId District the Democrats have nominated Edward Avey of Dainey for Con-

Beyer Avery of Quiney for Congress.

The opinion of the full Bench of the Supreme Court
was delivered to-day, declaring that the act of the
Legislature annexing Charlestown to Boston, which
at his been accepted by the voters of both cities, is

Legislature annexing Charlestown to Boston, which at his been accepted by the voters of both cities, is associatiutional and void.

The British brig Ann, from St. John, N. F., for Boston, was speken at sea a few days after leaving port with the cholera on board. She had a large namber of passengers, many of whom are said to be arrivers of the wrecked steamer City of Philadelphia, PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

The train from Boston to-day ran over a girl of boat 15 years of age half a mile from the depot here, thing her instantly. We have not ascertained her

HARTFORD, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854. The Kennedy clock factory, at Southington, in this county, was burnt yesterday. Loss \$20,000. In-County, was burnt yesterday. Loss \$20,000. In-mance, \$13,000.

The Langdon bress foundry, at Plainville, also in the County, was destroyed on the same day. Loss,

THE NEW-ENGLAND HORSE SHOW.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HORSE SHOW.

BRATTLEBORD, Friday, Oct. 20, 1834.

At the grounds of the New-England Horse Show, today, the ladies, Mrs. Stone of Surrey, Mrs. Baseom of Brattleboro, and Miss Kate Wyse of Middletown competed for the ladies' prize for the best horseman sing. Thejudges, with excellent skill divided the remitum, as all the competitors were equally skilled at the "menage," but by contribution of Mr. Baxter, the fur contestants received thirty dollars each.

A tot for the premiums of \$50, \$30 and \$10 came of in the afternoon, after which Mr. Baxter of Rutland trotted his mare "Nelly" agaidst time for a promium of \$300. She made the mile in 2.52. The disposition of this premium will be disputed.

The managers will be able to cover the expenditures of the exhibition by the receipts, which amount to about \$4,000.

FROM THE SOUTH

Thomas Bentley was killed yesterday on the Co-lumbia Rairoad below Parksburg by being run over. He had been to bury his mother, and, in returning, got upon the freight train and refused to pay the agent the fare, when a sculle eacued between them, when he either fell or was pushed off the car, the whoels passing over him, crushing both his legs and injuring him so severely that he died in less than an hour.

The Committee of the Boston City Councils are rived here verted and the council of the council

The Committee of the Boston City Councils ar rived here yesterday on a visit to our Insane and other public institutions. To-day they are visiting the Heuse of Refuge, accompanied by a Committee of the Councils of this city.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

In the Wilmington District, (N. C.) at a special election, Mr. McMillan was chosen as Representative, over the regular nominated cancildate.

A convict named Hamilton, in the Marion District, South Carolina, attempted to escape from jail on Sunday ast, and killed a man named Gibson who was godeworing to rearrest him.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22, 1854.

The southern mail, as late as due, has been received and brings us New Orleans, spepers of Monday.

We learn from them that the yellow fever shows no sigue of abatement in New-Orleans.

At Augusta on Thursday there were four deaths,

nt in New-Orleans.
Thursday there were four deaths.

At Charleston, although the weather is cool the

At Charleston, although the weather is cool, the epidemic still continues.

The number of interments at Savannah during the pat week was 26, including 18 from yellow fever.

A white frost had occurred at Charleston.

The fever is also raging dreadfully in Montgomery, Als.—130 cases are under treatment.

At Savannah on Thursday there was but one death.

The redemption of the public debt last week in Savannah amounted to \$41,150.

Charleston, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

There was only one death from yellow fever in this first to day.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1834. MONTGOMERY, Saturday, vota the pellow fever here is very malignant in its character. There were ten deaths to-day, and although the weather is cool, there appears to be no abstement of the disease.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.

The weather keeps quite cool, and there is now but

The steamship Empire City sailed to-day for New-Ick, via Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

A Texas letter of the 18th states that the fever is coming at Brownsville, and confirms the reported seal of the revolutionists, who were driven from texas across the Rio Grande.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

WATERVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

In the town of Marshall, at about 2 o'clock last
test, a fire was discovered in the house of a Mr. Oltest, a Englishman, by a man passing by, who immately brake through a window in the house and
made a child about four years old. Other persons
coming to his assistance, the flames were sub-

The child states that the fire originated from a match tick his grandmother, Mrs. Oliver, an old and in-a soman, was lighting—her clothing taking fire, man her death before medical assistance could be

A CATHOLIC CHURCH DIFFICULTY. CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

A difficulty has existed between the Trustees of the church in Newport, Ky., and the Bishop, who can to the latter having a school house bulk schurch lot without the consent of the former.

se bullt

The Trustees applied for an injunction, which was granted to-day by the Court, the Judge deciding that the Bishop had a right to appoint the Trustees for the Church, and to use the ground for Church pur-

The STEAMER CHARITY.
QUESEC, Friday, Oct. 20, 1854.
The screw steamship Charity took har farewell at this port for the season, and sailed for Liverpool today with one company of artillery and another company of the 54th regiment.

COUNTERFEITERS IN MONTREAL MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1854.

Two of the gang of counterfeiters on trial here, viz.,
Hurd the engraver, and Tree of Dunham, have been
convicted of uttering counterfeit notes, and two
others—Wellington, an American, and Gleason of
Dunham—have withdrawn their pleas of not guilty,
and pleaded guilty. They have not yet been senteneed.

DEATH OF JOB S. OLIN. Thoy, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1254.

Job S. Olin, Ex-Recorder of this City, and an influential member of the Bar, died here this moraing.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK CITY. MORE TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS.
On Saturday night a meeting or Convention was held at No. 356 Broadway, whereat the following celectic ticket was adopted by the meeting (which

Anti-Know-Nothing; if so, the nineteen have succeeded about as well as the boy who "bent his bow to shoot the crow, and hit the cat in the window.

WHIG CHARTER NOMINATIONS. Eleventh Ward-For Alderman, GRORGE W. RAT-

Nineteenth Ward-For Alderman, WILLIAM T. IENNINGS.

COUNCILMEN-XXVIIIth Dist., ESOCH STEPHENS; XXIXth District, THOMAS G. VAN COLT. XXXth District, RICHARD G. HUNT; XXXIst District, WIL LIAM B. DRUMMOND; XXXIId District, JAMES R. QUICK; XJXth Ward, GEORGE W. TRUSS. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

Seventeenth Ward-For Alderman, REILLY, a Seymour and a Wheeler Hard. Eleventh Ward-For Alderman, John Phillips,

Nineteenth Ward-John H. RIKER and Assen HER-

RICK, both Softs.

COUNCILMEN-XVth District, JOHN G. SEELY, Soft; XXXVth District, THOMAS COOPER; XXXIst District, CYRUS SCHOONARER; XIXth Ward, FRAN-CIS McSPEDON and FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, both Softs; XXVIth District, JOHN VAN TINE; XLVIIIth District, Jacon HELD, who is said to be both a Hard and Soft: XXXIIId District, CHARLES DOTY,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.
COUNCIL NAN-LVIth District, James Evendell.

CITY ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

HD DISTRICT-NICHOLAS QUACKENBOS has recived the Hard Assembly nomination in place of Jas. cGowan, who declined. XVTH DISTRICT-JOSEPH P. MORRIS has beceived

what was termed a regular Democratic nomination for Assembly, and as there are two already of the same kind of candidates in the field, our readers will understand what a " regular nominations" means.

ENOW NOTHING NOMINATION.
IST DISTRICT.—For Congress, Dr. Wi VALE of Flushing.

NEW-YORK STATE.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Albany Co.—For Congress, Samuel Dickson.

Monroe Co.—For Congress, Davis Carpenter, re-

nominate Co.
nominate Co.
nominate Co.
nominate Co.
nominate Co.
nominations Co.
Albany Co.—Assembly, 2. Walter Burton: 3. Jas.
1. Johnson of The Argus.
SOFT SHELL NOMINATIONS.
XIXth District—For Congress, Lewis R. Palmer

Of Otsego Co.—Treasurer, James H. Nellis.
INDEFENDENT NOMINATIONS.
The citizens of Greenpoint, Kings County, held a meeting on Friday evening, and nominated the follower of the supported at the casuing lowing candidates to be supported at the ensuing

election as Independent candidates: Supervisor-H. B. FENTON.
Aldermen-E. S. BLANK, JOB DAVIS, M. D. Excise Commissioner-Jacob HENDRICKSON.

Constable-WM. REEMER. Inspectors of Election-John Silkworth, J. P.

LETTER FROM MYRON H. CLARK

CANANDAIGUA Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854. To the Editors of The Evening Post :

GENTLEMEN: I have recently noticed an article in several newspapers, copied from The Evening Post, stating in substance, that at the late "Know-Nothing State Convention held in New-York " Myron H. Clark, the Whig candidate for Governor, was a delegate,

but was not admitted," &c. You have, doubtless, been misinformed in the You have, doubtless, been misinformed in the matfer, for the statement is wholly untrue. I was not a
delegate to that Convention, nor did I have anything
to do with it whatever, either inside or outside, nor
was I sny time during my short stay in New-York
that week within a quarter of a mile of the place
where it was said to have been held.

I trust for the cause of truth, and as a matter of
justice, you will publish this note in The Post, and
oblige Your obedient servant, Myron H. Clark.

NEW-JERSEY.

DANIEL F. TOMPKINS has been nominated for the Assembly by the Whigs of the Vth Assembly District, comprising the 1st, VIIth and VIIIth Wards of

The Democrats of the IId Assembly District, Morcer County, have re-nominated FRANKLIN S. MILLS. The Essex County Whig Convention, which met at Newark on Saturday, nominated ROBERT L. COOKE of Bloomfield for Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pollock's majority. The exact vote of Bradford, the so-called "Am "can" candidate, will be very small, and cannot ascertained until the official returns are published. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. Henry S. Mou, (Dem. and Know Nothing) 287,331 George Darde, (Whig)
Mett's mejority
Black over Baird. 45,489 FROMBITORY LAW. 156,921 For a Prohibitory Law. 156,921 For a Prohibitory Law. 151,042

ceived a dispatch from Harrisburgh announcing the defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. With Potter and Sallivan Counties to hear from, however, we figure out a majority of only 177 against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, but as we have only reported majorities from some of the counties, and different statements from others, the dispatch from Harrisburgh may be correct.

Whir, Ind., Anti-Nebrasha and Know-Nothing.

Shaw Democrats, 25; American Democrats, 12; Independent Democrats, 2; American Whigs, 15; Inde pendent Americans, 5; Whigs 35; Temperance American, 1; Temperance Whig, 2; Temperance Democrat, 1. All the Anti-Administration members are Anti-Nebraska men, and were elected by the FuTHE ATTITUDE OF OHIO

The eldest-born of the Jeffersonian Ordinance of Freedom has nobly vindicated her parentage. Her majority against Douglasism is not yet done piling up, but it is already over SEVENTY THOUSAND, with every Congressional District swept clean by a rousing majority. Last year her majority for the Sham Democracy was Fifty Thousand over the Whig, and Fifteen or Twenty Thousand ever all opponents How the astounding change has been produced will be seen by the following from The Cieveland Morning Leader:
THE ELECTION-THE RESULT-ITS CAUSES AND IT

THE ELECTION—THE RESULT—IT'S CAUSES AND IT'S LESSON.

The result of the election of Oct. 10, 1854, has astonished the friends and fees of human freedom.

We had anticipated a decided victory in Ohio. We counted on forty thousand majority for Swan, but we did not, as we could not, foretell or foresee the annihilation of the Nebraska party. Let the victory yield no barren fruit; and while we rejoice and exult over it, let us for this end understand how it was won and the lesson it teaches.

if, let us for this end understand sow it was won and the lesson it teaches.

First, the REPUBLICANS of Ohio started right.

The call of the State Convention of July 13, 1854, all remember. It embraced the one great issue, and aligned all political parties. The Couvention itself was true in letter and spirit to that call. Resistance was true in letter and spirits to that call. Resistance to Slavery Aggression and Slavery Extension embedded its central thought, and the union of all true men to carry out that thought was the policy it avowed. Old issues, half or wholly dead, were ignored. The popular and pressing State question even in regard to texation was put aside, and that, too, when large sections of the State domanded, nay clamored for its presentation and discussion. The purpose of the Convention, indeed, was religiously observed. Neither Democrats nor Whigs nor Free-Soilers stood up or stood out in it distinctly as such, but merged—rused on a Republican basis into a Republican party, with a fidelity and expressions yield assured the country of their triumph.

Secondly, the People of Ohio loyally sustained the action of the Convention of the 13th of July on the 10th of October.

Secondly, the People of Ohio loyally sustained the action of the Convention of the 13th of July on the 16th of October.

There were a few counties in the State where old leaders disavowed this policy, or refused to be gaverned by it; but they were limited in number, though herotofore strong in influence. The Prople generally, whatever their past party bias, indorsed the principles and policy of the State Convention of July 13, and carried them out with a practical sagacity and an emphatic will. We need only cite a few instances to establish this fact. The Democrats—Nichols, Mott, Day and Leiter—were borne up by a torsent of united freemen's voices; Giddings, Wade, Watson, Bliss, Free Soilers, were swept on through their cooperation by an overwhelming vote; while these Whigs—Bingham, Galloway, Sherman and Horton—were elected, as it would seem, by the accimation of the Prople.

A closer examination into the details of each district, indeed, would only confirm our position. No matter how strongly Democratic, Whig or Free Soil each one may have been, pat distinctions and the divisions created by them were buried, as the MENO Onio voiced forth their indignant protest in one and in all against the treachery of the Administration and its northern serviles, and as they proclaimed to the oligarchs unanimously their fixed resolve to stay their aggressions and stop the extension of their cherished and sectional curse. There can be now no mistake as to their will. It is to denationalize Slavery and decentralize power.

and sectional curse. There can be not not mistake as to their with. It is to denationalize Slavery and decoextalize power.

Thirdly, let us, though we repeat for practical reasons, and especially for the future, look a little more closely into the causes of this glorious decision.

We have said that the Republicans of Ohio started right, and that the people of Ohio loyally sustained their action. Very true. But why? Because the issue declared was made, prespective of cristing political organizations, and in utter disregard of parties, or their platforms. The People so understood it. They saw the machinery of party dead in the hands of those who had been made of consequence mainly through it. They heard they partizan shout out, with stoutest voice, "stand by the old flag," "fight for your friends," and witnessed freemen, of all sides, turning a deaf ear to their cries, and spurning their short-sighted and selfish pleas. They felt as freemen that is was necessary for them to unite in defense of freedom. They marched to the ballot box in solid phalans, therefore, and carried EVERT CONGRESIONAL DISTRICT of the State, by such majorities as were never known before. A closer examination, too, have we shall show when we get full and event returns. sional District of the State, by such majorities as were never known before. A closer examination, too, (as we shall show when we getfull and exact roturns) will only confirm this position. A few of the counties were rallied, or sought to be rallied under the Whig hanner, and with had results in every instance. Muskingam is an example, the vote in that county did not reach its usual majority, while in the North-West, and in every county in the State where the simple

kingara is an example, the vote in that county did not reach its usual majority, while in the North-West, and in every county in the State, where the simple Republican platform was put forth, the Republican Candidates were swept in by a VERY TORRENT. By way of proof, consider a few examples:

Ist Dist. T. C. Day's majority.

Ist Dist. T. C. Day's majority.

State of the M. H. Siches ever.

600

13h Dist. Coper K. Watton over.

500

These districts were overwhelmingly Democratic, yet Democrats, os well as Whigs and Free Soilers put behind them all old issues and organizations, and not only appealed to the People on a broad and humane issue, but TRUSTED IN TREM; the result was, not a rout of the fee merely, but a revolution. So it was, we repeat, in all parts of the State with Whig or Free Soil majorities, where the simple platform of Republicanism was put forth, and sustained in a Republican spirit. The great success of the People, on the 10th of October, 1834, in Ohio, therefore, grows out of the fact that they were called upon to vote directly against the aggressions of the Oligarchs, and their determination to extend Slavery; and a like great success will bless the country and man, if in 53 and 55, they shall stand upon the same platform, and speak for the same manly and glorious cause. and '50, they shall stand upon the same platform, and speak for the same manly and glorious cause.

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN NEW YORK.

The regular winter sessions of the Medical Colleges favorable suspices, and with indications that they will be each more numerously attended during the present winter than ever before. This City is justly distinguished as a place for medical instruction, and we propose to give a short sketch of the institutions

stablished for this purpose.

The first Medical College in New York, which was the second in America, was founded in 1767 by KING's now COLUMBIA) College as a department of that inritution. Its faculty was then constituted of six professors, who had been duly graduated as doctors o medicine at colleges in Europe. The first medical graduation took place Nov. 3, 1769, when two students, Samuel Kissam and Robert Tueker, received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, which degree is not now in use in this country. They were subsequently graduated as Doctors of Medicine, Mr. Tucker in 1770, and Mr. Kissam in 1771); and their names are the only ones thus mentioned in the catalogue, although before 1775 ten others received the former degree. All the professors continued in office until 1776, when, on account of the war, the College was discontinued, and its edifice converted into a military hospital. In 4784 the College was reorgannd the medical department was reestablished in 1785 by the appointment of five professors, but it does not appear to have been fully in operation again until 1792. There were no graduates until 1793, and as an interesting contrast of that period with this we present a complete statement of the number of degrees of M D. conferred until 1813, when the medical de partment was discontinued, most of the faculty having been appointed professors in the " College of Phying been appointed professors in the City of New York:

"sicians and Surgeons in the City of New York:

Yr. Grad Yr. Grad Yr. Grad Yr. Grad Yr. Grad.

1719. 5 170. 2 172. 4 1805. 2 1849. 3 1719. 3 1700. 1 1804. 5 1805. 2 1700. 3 1

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SCREENS was chartered on the 19th March, 1807, by the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, according to an act of the Legislature of March 24, 1791. Professors were soon appointed, and the first session was held in the winter of 1807-8. The College which was opened in Robinson-st, then considered a central part of the City, afterward held its seasions in a small two-story house in Pearl-st., near the Hospital, which is still standing. The sessions at this period lasted four months, and the classes numbered from 50 to 70 members. In 1808, the Legislatue granted \$20,000 to this College. Its faculty continued the rival of that of Columbia College, with no great advance, until 1813, when a coalition was happily effected between these two schools; and thus this college became the only seminary of medicine in New York, and, in point of age, the fourth in the Union.

In April, 1814, it was removed to a commodious build

ing in Barciay st. Dr. Samuel Bard of Columbia Col-

lege was chosen President of the new faculty of eleven

professors, which embraced the most eminent med ical talent in the State. The number of pupils steadily increased, reaching, in 1815, 171, and in 1820, From some cause difficulties arose in 1824, which were terminated in 1826 by the resignation of he entire faculty and the appointment of a new one

The retiring faculty, however, at once established a new institution, which, as it became a branch of Rutgers College in New-Jersey, was called RUTGERS MEDICAL COLLEGE. Its building, No. 68 Duauc-st., was erected at the expense of the faculty, and having been designed expressly for the accommodation of students of medicine, it combined numerous conveniences with a comfort previously unknown. At the first session in 1826-27, 153 students were present, and of these 29 were graduated July 27, 1827. a prosperous existence of five years, this College was expectedly discontinued, owing to some defect in the charter of Geneva College, of which it had become a branch. In 1837 the College of Physicians and Surgeons was removed to its present edifice, No. Crosby-st. Of its faculty in 1827, three profes sors are engaged in giving lectures at the present ses-The following table exhibits the graduates in each year from the opening

This summary includes the graduates of the several immer sessions. The number of students at each of the last winter sessions has been about 200. The small proportion of graduates to students is said to be owing to the strictness of the examinations.

The MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the University of the City of New-York was fully established in 18iit, at once received a very encouraging patronage, and has been continued with great success. of its graduates in successive academical years has been as follows:

cen as follows:
ears. Grad. Years. Grad. Years. Grad. Years. Grad.
181-2...51 184-4...131 1840-59...108 1353-4...131
481-3...65 1946-7...123 1856-1...136
182-4...92 1947-8...133 1851-2...93 Total...1,599
184-5...120 1948-8...147 1852-3...101
This institution has received no legislative aid since 848. It has a somewhat heavy debt, resulting from the building of its new edifice in Fourteenth-st., which

cost 870 060. Dr. John W. Draper is President of the Faculty, having succeeded Dr. Valentine Mott. AVLETT'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE is under the patron-

sge of this College.
The New-York Medical College received its charter April 8, 1850. On July 31, ensuing, was laid the corner-stone of its edifice in Thirteenth-st., which was completed and opened on Oct. 16 of the same year. This institution has also been well attended from its commencement. Its number of graduates is thus shown: In 1851, 13: in 1859, 24: in 1833, 25: in 1854, 25; total, 87-not including honorary degrees. The ectures of the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY are delivered its edifice during the medical season.

To this account of "regular" colleges we may add mention of another institution, which is considered by the former as decidedly of the "irregular" school. The METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, No. 68 East Broadway, was incorporated in 1852 with university powers, and has held two sessions, graduating six students in 1853, and nine in 1851; total, 15. Its third session will be commenced next March, and be continued four months. The teachings of the Metropolitan are based upon the principles adopted by the "National Medical Reform Convention," held at Baltimore in 1859.

-There is now a foreign gentleman in this country of whose presence and claims to distinction the public are not generally aware. We refer to Gen. AUGUSTE Journal, former commander in chief of the Turkish armies, and afterward a Minister of the so-called German Empire under the Archduke John of Austria. Gen. Jochmus was born in 1808 near Hamburg, and commenced his military career in Greece, where he took part with the Greeks, as a Philhellenist, against the Turks. On the accession of King Otho, he was received into favor by the new Government and employed in the army and in various diplomatic missions. By the recommendation of Sir Edmund Lyons, then British Embassador to Athens, Jochmus joined the Anglo Spanish legion under Sir De Lucy Evans and rose rapidly to distinction, being made a Brigadier General in 1837 by Espartero. From the peninsuls he went to Turkey in 1838, under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, and while there planned, in conjune tion with Lord Ponsonby, the British Embassador, the campaign against Mehemet Ali. He was made general-in-chief of the Turkish army and a Pasha of two talls, the first Christian who ever received such an honor, and led the Turks against Sidonand Acre, in cooperation with the British forces under Napier. After this campaign he was attached to the department of War in Constantinople, where he remained until the German revolution in 1848-9, in the course the Empire his Minister of the Marine and Foreign Affairs. When that bubble burst, he retired to private life until last year, when he started from Europe for Asia in company with Lord Elphinstone, the Governor-General of India. From that country he sailed for China, and reembarked for San Francisco, whence he came down the Pacific coast to Panama, crossed the Isthmus, and arrived at New-York early in September. A few days after his arrival, he was attacked by a severe bilious remittent fever, the malignant disease of the Isthmus. He is now convalescent, and when fully recovered, will return to Europe, and it is not improbable that his military talents will be made available in the pres-

DEATH OF MR. EDWIN WILLIAMS.

We announce with regret the very sudden death of Mr. Enwis WILLIAMS, the editor and author. No event could have been more unexpected to himself or his friends; for until a late hour on Friday night, when he retired as usual at his gooms in the Unionplace Hotel, he was in excellent health. During the ight he was attacked with cholera which resisted the best efforts of the physicians, and so rapidly progressed, that in two or three hours it was evident that his last was speedily approaching. A decided collapse took place in the morning, after which he failed very gradually, and finally expired, about 10 P. M. According to the statement of one of the eminent physicians who attended him, his attack doubtless resulted from his having eaten (at a restaurant some stewed oysters, one or more of which it is supposed were not suitable for eating. His remains will e taken by steamboat, this afternon, to Norwich, Conn., for interment at that place where his brother sisters, and other near connections reside.

Mr. Williams was born on Sept. 25, 1797, and hence had just entered on his 58th year. The family of which he was a member is one of the most respectable in New-England, and its published genealogy includes very many distinguished names. His father, Gen. Joseph Williams, was one of Washington's own Life Guard, and served with distinction throughout the Revolution. At the age of seventeen Edwin came to New York and engaged as clerk in a mercantile business conducted by his cousin. This was ultimately broken up by a failure, and thenceforth he devoted himself mainly to literary pursuits, to which he had always been strongly inclined, although he had not received a classical education. His first important literary labors were devoted to preparing geographical and statiscal works, such as his versal Gazetteer, Pinnock's and Williams's Geogra-phy, and his revision (with others) of Maunder's casury of Knowledge. For several years be compiled annually The N. Y.

State Register, a work or much value, and a model of its kind, but he discontinued this a few years since

owing to his having other and more profitable enregements. He had this fall made some arrange ments for reviving this work, designing to publish a volume next January, and for that purpose had ensaged the writer of this article as his associate, with whom he conversed last Friday night on the subject. Mr. W. was very fond of writing historical articles on politics, which probably led him to edit The tesman's Manual, in 4 vols. 8vo. The volume upon which he was engaged was The Napo-leon Dynasty, which, it may be remembered, was written "By the Berkeley Men." He was one of the principal members of the American Institute, the . Y. Historical Society, etc., and in those bodies, as well as several others, the news of his decease will be received with sincere regret. He some years since compiled A History of our Presidential Electionsof curious and interesting facts not generally known-which was partly stereotyped but never pub lished. We trust it may yet see the light.

For several years he had been a widower, his wife Grace Caroline Clarke W.) having died in 1847. leaving two children, a son and daughter-the former now in his sixteenth, the latter in her eighteenth year He was not connected with any Church, but of his unostentations virtues all who knew him can testify. By his death, the community has lost an upright and useful citizen, and the editorial profession one of its best informed members.

SHOCKING MURDER, THE RESULT OF JEALOUSY.

We noticed about three weeks since the arrest of William Schaffenberg, a runner for an emigrant

boarding house, for the attempted murder, by stabbing, of a beautiful German girl named Helena Mayer, who was employed at the lager beer store No. 60 Greenwich-st., and for whom the prisoner had a strong attachment, which was not reciprocated. The girl died on Saturday afternoon at the New-York Hospital from the effects of the wound, and Coroner Wilhelm vesterday held an inquest upon the body. The evidence of several persons who were in the room at the above place when the fatal wound was inflicted, was taken, and goes to show that the pris-oner was in the habit, almost daily, of visiting the deceased, and had expressed himself much attached to her: that on the evening of the 24th ult, he called as usual, and appeared to be slightly under the influ She was then sitting upon a sofa in ence of liquor. the bar-room beside a young man, with whom she was talking. The prisoner walked up to the bar, when he invited some two or three persons to drink with him, and while thus engaged he cast several glances at the deceased and seemed excited. A few moments after he stepped up to her and plunged a knife into her side, saying at the moment, " You will not rise from that sofa again; I shall be hung. and that is what I want." The girl, on feeling the blade of the knife, cried out, "My Jesus, I am "dead." A physician was immediately sent for, who dressed the wound, but did not think it of a very dangerous character. She was then taken to the Hospital where she lingered until Saturday last. The prisoner was immediately arrested, and on his way to the police station frankly confessed to the officers that he had stabbed the deceased. The blade of the knife entered the left side, between two ribs, penetrated the lower portion of the lung, and entered the spleen. The Jury, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to her death by the effects of a wound in the left side, in dicted with a dirk knife in the hands of William Schaffenberg, on the 24th of September, 1854, at No. 60 Greenwich-rt." The deceased was a native of Germany, 19 years of age. After the rendition of the verdict an examination of the prisoner took place. He stated that he was born in Hamburg, is 28 years of age, and resides at No. 88 Roosevelt-st. In relation to the charge against him he said: " I do not remember anything at all about the occurrence; I vas excited, and not in my right mind." He also said that the house where the occurrence took place was of a vile character, and that the deseased lived there for an improper purpose. At the close of his examination be was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SKETCHES OF SERMONS.

LOSS OF THE ARCTIC. SERMON BY THE REV. DR. CHEEVER,

The Rev. Dr. Cheever preached on the recent ca lamity last evening. His text was Geneals iv. 9:

"And the Lord said unto Csin, where is Abel thy br And he said, I know not. Am I my brother's keeper !" The following is an outline of the sermon: In the records of the history of the sea perhaps there never was a more appalling and distressing shipwreek than that of the Arctic. Large and galships have foundered at sea, and a soul escaped to tell the story; not a fragment appeared to indicate the fact; but never a nobler freight went down at once, never a stronger vessel foundered, never a more impressive lesson was taught. It teaches to some extent, our dependence on one another, our mutual responsibility, and the deon one another, our mutual responsibility, and the dependence of all on character. We may take as the subject of our present consideration the necessity of right character, the foundations of right character, and our responsibility for right character. The phrase is somewhat equivocal; there may be 460 minds present tegether, but if there be not coolness, calm ness in the midst of danger, there is no presence of mind (in the highest sense.) This may occasts with increase selfishness; with the commission and concealment of a murder, as in the text. There was presence of mind in the beatmen and engineers to save themselves, regardless of their duty to others. But we do not dignify such conduct with the name of true presence of mind, for this is eviaced in courage for others as well as ourselves; it is a noble quality, having a generous faith, a trust in God. Paul, shipwrecked in the Adriatic, saw that the boatmen there had the presence of mind to save themselves and leave the rest to perish, but he had the higher presence of mind to see their selfishness and defeat it. Had the crew of the Arctic been trained to the feat of God, to trust in Christ Jeans, to the first lesson of Christian duty. "Love "others as yourselves," then might every individual, under God's biessing, have been saved. It may be said "If we must wait till the millenium." Where is the fault that seamen want Christian seamen, "to go to sea, we must wait till the millenium." Where is the fault that seamen want Christian education? Society. The people who exclude the Bible from their public schools. The nearestive of Christian hope is also much shown in this shipwreck. The man who can cast himself

Where is the fault that seamen want Christian education? Society. The people who exclude the Bible from their public schools.

The necessity of Christian hope is also much shown in this shipwreck. The man who can cast himself altogether on God and say: "I know that my Redemer liveth," can afford to hold life cheap in comparison with duty. I think the noble captain of the fill-fated ship displayed a heroism almost unrivaled in this age, a magnificent example of fearless self-forgetting disinterestedness. Find another such instance in recent history if you can. If there were a dozen mistakes, they become insignificant in comparison.

Infidelity sometimes casts in the teeth of piety that good men fear to die and are disposed to enjoy life. Why not if in a Christian manner? The Gospel does not teach to despise, but to use, life, and to be willing to give it up at God's pleasure. It is not the Christian's duty to meet trials or death with apathy, but to meet them as a man as well as a Christian.

Dr. Cheever referred at some length to the manner in which Mr. Woodraff, on the raft with Capt. Luce and others, sustained them by prayer until he was lost. He concluded to the effect that Christian education provided in the public schools for the humble classes, was the only sufeguard of society. He also made the following observations: All expedients that might have been used to save the Arctic should rest ultimately on character. Want of principle and sense of responsibility produce the deficiencies which are followed by calamity. On each new disaster, as the Romans ran to their sybilline books, men now run to their temporary expedients forgetting the moral law. We run at our almost Fillibuntering speed, and when it results in calamity the community make a scapegoot of the men under whose direction the disaster occurred, though the true fault is with our selves. Until God's thuderbolt fell on the Arctic any selection the disaster occurred. scapegost of the men under whose direction the disser occurred, though the true fault is with ourseives. Until God's thuderbolt fell on the Arctic, any
captain who would have crept through a fog off Cape
Race, and thereby lost a day, his owners would have
pronounced incompetent: and even his passengers,
when landed, would have cried out against him.
Were the lost ship an emigrant vessel, with 500 souls
on board, we would think nothing about it. Look at
the argument for fast sailing in a fog: "We can more
"easily ride down all we meet, and save ourselves."
What is this but the logic of the engineers and firemen in another shape? God piecesd your calculation to the heart with the iron prow of the little Vesta.

THE STRACUSE AND BINGHAMTON

This important connection between Northern and Southern New York was formally opened on Thursday last by Excursion trains over the track, and a dinner and speeches at Syracuse, at which much en-thusiasm prevailed, and the highest anticipations of the value and prespects of the enterprise were in dulged in.

On Wednesday a train of twenty cars, drawn by four lecomotives, came down to Binghamton, bring-ing a host of people from Oswego, Syracuse, and that heretofore terra incegnita, Cortland County. They were a jolly set, despite a raw, cold day, crowned with a storm of sleety snow and a keen northwest wind. Binghamion, warmly nestled at the configence of the Susquehanna and the Chenango, was all alive that night: the hotels were overflown, and hundreds of the guests quartered in private houses, which were freely thrown open to them by the hospitable villagers, without fee or reward. By some error of management, however, there was no formal reception,

agement, however, there was no formal reception, except that ore fire company turned out,) no meeting, speaking or other set thing done; and so Oswego and Syracuse were left to do what seemed good in their sight—and they made a night of it.

The next day the grand Excursion train, numbering 25 cars and carrying from 1,300 to 1,800 people, went back to Syracuse, meeting with a warm welcome all along the line, to asted and cheered and waved onward by the whole people who had turned out for the occasion. On the previous day the ladies of Homer had done themselves homer in getting up a splendid collation for the excursionists; on this day the women of the last had taken the field, and arranged a most bountful repast. We heard that there was rivalry between the two villages—they are only four miles apart—but which got up the best dinner we cannot say, since everybody seemed so perfectly satisfied with both. We cannot stay to enumerate the many fattering compliments paid along the line to the guests, since such little incidents were perpetually occurring. One thing, however, we must notice. At Homer, Mr. Wm. B. Gilbert, the esteemed engineer and Superintendent of the road, was taken by surprise by the presentation from the ladies of that village of a splendid silver pitcher bearing the following inscription:

**Presented to Mr. W. B. Gilbert by the ladies of Romer as

inscription:

"Presented to Mr W. B. Gilbert by the ladies of Homeras a token of their appreciation of his faithful, impartial and efficient reviews as Superintendent of the Syracuse and Singhamton Rairoad."

The pitcher was presented by Mrs. W. T. Hecox of Homer, with the following remarks:

The pitcher was presented by sirs, W. T. Hecox of Homer, with the following remarks:

In the general rejoicing which has crowned the termination of our new railroad, it was fit that all classes of our community should job. But not the third all classes of our community should job. But not the third sheet What possible interest have they in Mairoads' Their sphere is home—their chief dary to make home happy. This is a trite sentiment, effen expressed, and to its tituth every womanty heart in our investy village responds. We love our homes—we leve the dear valley in whose bosom they so quirtly neste and therefore we had with you or very improvement which adds beauty and sommette these contents of the sent of

Mr. Gibert, who was taken completely by surprise, replied in a brief and pertinent speech, and the pitcher was taken into the Directors car, where it was re-ceived with three cheers for the ladice and three more

for Mr. Gilbert.

About 3 o'clock the excursion train, followed by one of the substantial fruits of the road—a train of fifty cars laden with Pennsylvania coal—arrived at

Syncuse.

Syncuse.

Shortly afterward the invited guests sat down to a very excellent dinner at the St. Charles, a new hotel on the south side of the Syracuse depot, wheace, after the usual koife-and-fork exercise, the more important part of the business—the toasts and speeches commerced. From our own observation and from the remarks made at the dinner, we gather the following.

commerced. From our own observation and from the remarks made at the dinner, we gather the following:

The first meeting of those favorable to the construction of this railroad, was held in Syracuse as early as 1836. But owing to discouraging oircumstances no regular organization was effected until about three years ago, when through the earnest and persevering efforts of Hon. Harvey Baddwin and others of Syracuse, and Messrs. G. J. J. Barber and James S. Leach of Homer, the charter which had been previously granted was renewed, the subscription books opened, and the enterprize pressed forward to success. In the spring of 1852, the work for the construction of the road was advertised and let, and about the lat of September, in the same year, the workmen commenced to break ground for the laying of the rails. Thus it would be seen that only two years and one month intervened between the commencement of its construction and its completition. Mr. Wm. B. Gilbert, who is considered one of the very best and most efficient locating and constructing engineers in the country, was engineer and general apprintendent of the work, and to his business-like management and indefatigable perseverance the public are indebted for the speedy progress and carly completition of the road. All spoke in most favorable terms of the syde of construction and of the general arrangement of the road. All spoke in most favorable terms of the syde of construction and of the general arrangement of the road. It is laid on a solid bed, and the only grading is for a distance of some 20 miles been Syracuse and Apulia, and here it does not at any point much exceed 22 feet to the mile. Between Apulia and Binghanton it is almost a perfect level. The bridges—three or four in all—are firmly built and perfectly secure. After the worsmen have given the final finish to every part of the road, it will be one of the smoothest, pleasantest and safest railways to travel over in the whole country. The length of the road is 50 miles, running in a southerly direct pose that very little expense for repairs is looked for The length of the road is 80 miles, running in a south erly direction from Syracuse, with a moderately as econding grade, about 24 miles in Onondaga County The length of the road is so mines, running in a southerly direction from Syracuse, with a moderately ascending grade, about 24 miles in Onondaga County
to the summit, near the village of Tully, on the
Southern boundary of the county, which divides
the waters flowing north into Lake Ontario
from those flowing south into the Susquelanna. From
this point the road proceeds nearly due south through
the valley of a stream which forms the main tributary, and in fact the western branch of the Chenango,
forming a junction with that river at Chenango
forke. This valley extending from Tully through
the counties of Cortland and Broome to the Susquehanna, is one of the most delightful and productive
in the State. It presents every variety of form; at
some points stretching out into extended plains, and
at others the valley is contracted almost to the banks
of the river by high hills and a roiling country, all
bearing the aspect of high cultivation and of agricultural presperity and wealth. The County of Cortl
and, of small territorial limits, is one of the highest
cultivated, peasessed of unsurpassed agricultural advar tages, and forms one of the most attractive rural
districts in the State. The valley is dotted with thriving villages, among the most considerable of which
we Herrer Cortland and Marathon, in Cortland

districts in the State. The valley is dotted with thriving villages, among the most considerable of which are Homer, Cortland and Marathon, in Cortland County, Jamesville and Tully in Onondaga, Lisle, Whittey's Point, Chenango Forks and Binghamton, in Broome County. Binghamton is a very handsome and feurishing place, and from the importrat public improvements which center there, promises to become a city of considerable importance, and is said to have already a population of nearly ten thousand.

As to cost, the new Road is believed to be the best and the cheapest built one in the State. The grading, as estimated by the engineer, cost but a fraction over \$2,000 per mile, and the whole cost, including iron and equipment is stated by officers of the road, not to exceed \$22,000 per mile. The entire cost of praparing esp.000 per mile, and the whole cost, including from and equipment is stated by officers of the road, not to exceed \$22,000 per mile. The entire cost of preparing the road for its superstructure has been paid by the stockholders on its line, amounting in the aggregate to \$80,800. To cover the residue of expenditure, including iron, equipment, dépôts, etc., the Company issue their bonds for one million of dollars, secured by mortgage on the road, payable in twenty years and bearing an laterest of seven per cent, with the right to convert the same into stock at any period within they years. When connected with Oswego by the wide guage track, the road will have freighting resources unsurpassed by any other road in the State. With the coal beds of Bennsylvania at one end, and the trade with the regions of the North at the other, free trade with the regions of the North at the other, tit is thought that it can never fail to be a productive road.

Many more pertinent facts and suggestions were thrown out by the speakers at the dinner, smong abom were the Hon. Harvey Baldwin of Syracuse, whom were the first bandwin of Syracuse, Judge Pratt, Mr. Beardsley of Oswego, Henry Stevens (President of the Road, T. T. Davis of Syracuse, Mr. Ballard of Cortland, Mr. Tompkins of case, Mr. Ballard of Cortland, Mr. Tompkins of Broome, Mr. Dodge and Mr. Phelps of New-York, Mr. Poor of New-York, the Rav. Mr. Nowell of Syracuse, the Hon. James R. Lawrence of Syracuse, Mr. Gübert, (Superintendent of the Rosd.) Mr. Mills of New-York, and Mr. Barber of Homer. The company broke up at a late hour, highly pleased with the entertainment.

It is a fact worthy of note that the distance from Syracase to New-York by this coad and the Erie is exactly the same as by the Central and the Hudses River Roads. The time is about the same, and we presums the faces will be made to correspond.